THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1789.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 30, 1789.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An Act for the better administration of justice in the several county courts of this state, be referred to the next session of assembly, and published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Journal, for the consideration of the people.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

A bill, entitled, An ACT for the better administration of justice in the several county courts of this state.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience, that the present system for the administration of justice in the county courts of this state, is attended with great inconvenience, delay and expence, to suitors, witnesses and jurymen; and an uniformity of legal decisions ought to be obtained, as far as the circumstances of the state will permit;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into five districts, to be numbered and distinguished as follows; that is to say, Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint-Mary's counties, shall be the first district; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district.

And be it enacted, That two county courts shall be held in each county within the said districts in every year, and shall commence and be held as follows; in Prince-George's county on the first Mondays in April and September, in Calvert county on the third Mondays in March and August, in Charles county on the third Mondays in April and September, in Saint-Mary's county on the first Mondays in March and August, in Cæcil county on the first Monday in March and second Monday in October, in Kent county on the third Monday in March and the fourth Monday in October, in Queen-Anne's county on the third Monday in May and second Monday in November, in Talbot county on the second Monday in June and the fourth Monday in November, in Anne-Arundel county on the second Mondays in April and September, in Baltimore county on the third Monday in March and the second Monday in November, in Harford county on the first Mondays in March and August, in Caroline county on the first Monday in March and the second Monday in October, in Dorchester county on the third Monday in March and fourth Monday in October, in Somerset county on the third Monday in May and second Monday in November, in Worcester county on the second Monday in June and fourth Monday in November, in Washington county on the second Monday in April, and the first Monday in December, in Frederick county on the fourth Monday in March and third Monday in November, in Montgomery county on the second Monday in March and first Monday in November, and in Allegany county on the fourth Monday in April and the third Monday in December.

And be it enacted, That the governor and the council be authorised and requested to appoint and commission, for each of the said districts, one person of integrity, experience, and sound legal knowledge, (who shall be styled in the commission chief justice of the county courts in such district,) and to appoint and commission, in each of the counties of this state, two persons of integrity, experience and knowledge, residents of the county for which they were appointed, who shall be styled in the commission associate justices of the county court of the county for which they shall be appointed), and the said justices shall hold their commission during good behaviour, and may be removed for misbehaviour in the same manner as the chancellor and the judges may be removed agreeably to the constitution of this state, and not otherwise.

And be it enacted, That the county courts in each district shall be composed of the chief justice of the district in which each county shall be, and of the two associate justices appointed for such counties respectively; and that the said county court, or the chief justice alone, or the two associate justices, shall have, possess and exercise, the same power, jurisdiction and duties, now vested in, or required of the county courts of this state, except in the cases hereafter excepted, (and an appeal, or writ of error, shall lie to the general court, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as is now or shall hereafter be allowed by law from the county courts to the general court); and any one of the said associate justices may hold and adjourn the said courts, and empannel and charge the grand juries and direct process to issue on any presentment or indictment found in the said courts; or on any petition or complaint exhibited to the said court, and he may direct subpœnas to issue for witnesses to attend the said courts, or attachments or writs to issue against witnesses or jurors for non-attendance, and he may direct any witness to be sworn to the grand jury, and receive any presentment or indictment from the grand jury, and take recognizances for the appearance of witnesses, on any person presented or indicted, and he may commit any person presented or indicted for want of security, and he may direct judgments to be entered on confession or non sum informatus.

And be it enacted, That all causes, pleas, process and proceedings, relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which shall be returnable to, or depending before, the several county courts of this state, when this act shall commence, shall be returned to the several county courts constituted by this act, at the times herein before appointed for the holding of each court, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the same manner as if no change had been made in the said courts.

And be it enacted, That all commitments and recognizances for all felonies, crimes, offences or misdemeanors, committed in the several counties, and triable by law in the county courts, shall be returned to the justices appointed in virtue of this act, by the justice making such commitment, or taking such recognizance, on the first day of holding the county court of their county; and all sheriffs, clerks, and all other civil officers, shall execute and perform the same offices and duties, under the same penalties, as they are now obliged by law to perform and execute under the county courts as now established.

And be it enacted, That no action to be commenced in any county court appointed in virtue of this act, shall continue longer than the end of the first court after the imparlance court, unless such cause as the law may allow for the continuance of suits beyond the time limited shall appear to the satisfaction of the court.

And be it enacted, That after the commencement of this act, no commission shall issue to any person, except to the said several chief justices and associate justices, to be a justice of any county court, but only to be a justice of the peace of such county; and upon the issuing of any commission, the justices appointed therein shall assemble as soon as convenient at the court house of their county, and qualify as heretofore, but if any of the persons appointed are absent at the time of meeting, they may qualify at any time before any one of them who have before qualified; and every person appointed a justice of the peace, as such, shall have the same power and jurisdiction as any justice of any county court now hath by law out of court; and the justices of the peace appointed for any county, and any three or more of them, shall meet at the court-house of their county at the time appointed by law for laying their county assessment, and they are hereby required, then and there to lay the assessment of their county as heretofore, and the clerk of their county shall attend them for that purpose; and the said justices of the peace shall and they are hereby required to perform and execute in their respective counties all the duties and offices committed to the county courts by the law for the inspection of tobacco; and each of the said justices of the peace shall have and receive at the rate of ten shillings a day while attending on the public service aforesaid, to be assessed in their county assessment.

And be it enacted, That every justice appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall, before he acts as such, take the oaths of fidelity and support to this state, as required by the constitution and laws thereof, provided he hath not before taken the same, and also the oath of justice as required by the act of February session, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven.

And be it enacted, If the chief justice of any county court, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or after acceptance shall resign, die, or be rendered incapable to act, or if any associate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act; or after acceptance shall resign, die, be rendered incapable to act, or remove out of the county, the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, are hereby authorised and requested to appoint and commission another fit and proper person to fill such vacancy.

And be it enacted, That every chief justice of any county court, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall have, within the district for which he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, except only as to the hearing and determining in the case of small debts out of court; and every associate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall have, within the county for which he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace out of court, except as last aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said chief justice, or either of the associate justices, may, in his chambers direct the clerk to enter judgments by confession, or non sum informatus, and such judgments shall be as legal and valid as if entered in court during its sitting.

And be it enacted, That every chief justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall receive as a compensation for his services as follows, viz. for the first district at the rate of three hundred and ninety-five pounds current money per annum, to be paid by Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint-Mary's counties, in proportion to the amount of assessable property in each of the said counties respectively, the said amount to be ascertained in each year by reference to the last general assessment of property; for the second district at the rate of the same sum per annum, to be paid by Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Talbot counties, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; for the third district at the rate of the same sum per annum, to be paid by Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford counties, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; for the fourth district the same sum, to be paid by Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; for the fifth district at the rate of the same sum per annum, to be paid by the counties of Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, and Allegany, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; *provided always*, that until the next general assessment of property takes place the said counties of Washington and Allegany shall be considered, with respect to the said assessment, as if they were still the same county; and the justices of the peace of the several counties shall assess, in their county assessment, the sums payable by their respective counties as aforesaid, with a commission of five per cent. for collection, which said sums shall be collected with the county assessment, and paid by the collectors to the chief justice of their respective district on or before the first day of February next ensuing the laying of the said assessment.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of every county shall, yearly, on or before the first day of May, certify under his hand and seal of office, the amount of the assessable property in his county, and lodge one certificate thereof with the clerks of each county in his district, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That each associate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of fifteen shillings current money for every day he shall attend the duty of his office; and the said allowance shall be assessed in his county assessment.

And be it enacted, If any collector shall not pay the allowance to any chief justice intrusted to his collection by virtue of this act, within thirty days after the same shall become due, it shall be lawful for the person not paid to file an attested copy of his bond in the general, or any county court, with an affidavit of the sum due, and a demand and refusal of payment, and thereupon execution shall issue against such collector and his securities, and if payment be alleged, the court may, on motion, inquire into the fact in a summary way, and commit or release, or give such other remedy as the nature of the execution and justice may require.

And, Whereas by divers acts of assembly the justices of the county courts are authorised and enjoined to do sundry matters and things at the county courts to be held in certain months in the said acts mentioned, and in many instances there is an alteration of the time of holding the said county courts by this act, *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where the courts are by this act directed to be held in different months from those mentioned in the said acts of assembly, or any of them, it shall be lawful for the justices of the county courts, to be commissioned in virtue of this act, to do and perform all such matters and things at such time in each year as they shall think convenient, either at their court in course, or an adjourned court.

And, As a fund towards payment of the above annual sums to the chief justices of the several districts, *Be it enacted*, That the following taxes shall be paid, in current money, on the following process and proceedings in the county courts of this state, to wit; on every writ of ejectment, partition, or dower, seven shillings and six-pence; on every writ of trespass quare clausum fregit, five shillings; on every other original writ, two shillings and six-pence; on every appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, cum causa, or certiorari, seven shillings and six-pence; on every commission to mark and bound lands, seven shillings and six-pence.

And be it enacted, That the said tax shall be paid to the clerks of the respective counties at the time of issuing the said process or commissions, or of entering the said appeals, or producing the said writs of error, habeas corpus, or certiorari, by the persons applying for the said process or commissions, or desiring the said appeal to be entered, or producing the said writs of error, habeas corpus, or certiorari, and shall be allowed and taxed in the costs of suit; and the clerk of every county shall, every six months, settle his accounts, or cause an alteration, with the treasurer of his shore, and shall pay the sum collected to the said treasurer, for the

and every year thereafter, ſhall aſcertain the amount of the money collected in their county from the ſix hereds before impoſed, by a certificate from the clerk of their county, and thereupon the ſaid juſtices, after deducting the ſum ſo paid by their county, ſhall lay ſuch ſum on their county as will make up the deficiency of the ſum payable by their county as aforeſaid, towards the annual allowance to the chief juſtice of their diſtrict, and the aforeſaid commiſſion for collection; and if there ſhall be any ſurplus of the money paid into the treaſury by the clerk of any county beyond what will pay the quota of ſuch county, the ſaid ſurplus ſhall be applied to the uſe of the ſaid county.

This act to commence on the firſt day of February, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, and continue in force three years, and until the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly which ſhall happen thereafter.

LONDON, *October* 16.

AN extraordinary diſcovery in the dark and hidden receſſes of the Baſtile.—It is well known that the marquiſe de Prie, of Bois Preau, has been loſt to his friends for ſome years. In an interior cell, which from the gradual declenſion of the curſed tyranny that appropriated the place, has been ſome time without an inhabitant, was found a feeble inſcription upon the ſtone fronting the door, of which the following words are diſtinguiſhable:

" Grave par l'aide d'un dent, car qui je n'ai point aucune beſoin. La malheureux DE PRIE."

" Engraved by the aſſiſtance of a tooth, for which I have no uſe. The unhappy DE PRIE.

The above nobleman was in England when Madame d'Eon was Charge de Affaires in this country. He married a lady of this country, who died a melancholy death.

The biſhop of St. Claude has tranſmitted to the national aſſembly his voluntary emancipation of 40,000 ſerfs, or bondmen, in the vicinity of Mount Jura, whoſe unhappy fate was ſo frequently the ſubject of Voltaire's eloquence in favour of humanity.

The ſeat of the Turkiſh empire is frequently diſturbed by inſurrections and tumults, eſpecially during a war, if they are ſucceſsful. It requires all the wiſdom and policy of the government to prevent ſuch tumults, and yet, taking the Turks in general, there is not a people on earth from whoſe mobs leſs danger is to be feared to government, as they have not the moſt diſtant idea of liberty, nor probably ever will, while the Mahometan religion prevails.

Another ſtorm is going to fall upon the Ottoman empire, which may probably retard the operations that are now carried on by ſome great powers in Europe for effecting a peace between all the belligerent powers, or which will oblige the Porte to make greater ſacrifices than ſhe might have at firſt intended, to procure a peace.

The court of Naples has lately ſtarted claims to the province of Albania, bordering on the Adriatic, and now in poſſeſſion of the Turks.

This appears to the court of Naples to be the moſt favourable moment to urge thoſe claims, when the Porte is engaged in a conteſt with Ruſſia and Auſtria.

Thoſe claims, ſupported even by the whole of the force of the Two Sicilies, would not greatly embarraſs the Turks, if the king of Spain was to ſtand neuter.

But his catholic majeſty, we are informed, has cauſed it to be ſignified to the Porte, that he will ſupport the pretenſions of his brother, the king of the Two Sicilies, in aſſerting the ancient right of the crown to the province of Albania.

The world was ſurpriſed when it heard that the Porte had treated with a rebel, abandoned to him part of the Ottoman territory, and acknowledged him an independent and ſovereign prince. The cauſe of ſo ſingular event was not known till lately. It was produced by the claims ſet up by the court of Naples to the province of Albania.

Spain is not ſo faſt galloping towards liberty as ſome of the papers would have us believe. Beſides, that they have much more liberty than the French enjoyed, the preſent king (as well as his predeceſſor in the latter part of his reign) devotes himſelf to promoting the manufactures and commerce of the country. The progreſs made in the manufactures of ſilk and wool, within theſe ſix years, is ſurpriſing. From tobacco alone, the revenue derives annually no leſs a ſum than eight hundred thouſand pounds, about twice as much as the ſame article produces in Great-Britain, and yet the Spaniards neither ſmoke nor ſnuff.

Spaniſh America will probably experience emancipation in a very ſhort time. A war in Europe, or an internal commotion, and the latter event is probable, will give opportunity; and the ſubjects of the United States will not be backward in giving every poſſible aſſiſtance.

One of the firſt regulations of the French aſſembly, reſpecting their trade, will be breaking off the commercial treaty with this country, which has tended, in a great meaſure, to the preſent diſcontents, by draining that country of its caſh, and keeping their manufacturers out of their uſual ſhare of employ.

The cauſe of general complaint in Poland againſt the grand marſhal of the crown, prince Peninſki, appears to be in particular, his being a principal aſſiſtant in the diet of delegations, for reporting to the partitioning powers, as their claiming conſiderable territory, a province each, as lying moſt convenient to each of their dominions, or Catherine's dominions, where they had no ancient treaties whatever for, but even old tradition to confirm, ſeeming demand. The deſperate project was, this, from their friendſhip and alliance with that illuſtrious republic, they would keep a ſtrong force in thoſe provinces which were the barriers between them and the Turks and Tartars, to prevent the influence of the former at the inſtigation of foreigners, as the Porte generally abetted ſome favourite of their own, either by ſupplies of money to bribe the nobility, or perhaps by entering into a war: and likewiſe on the other ſcore, to keep off the incurſion of the Tartars, as alſo the attacks of their old enemies the Coſſacks. This was a ſpecies of robbery for which a name groſs enough cannot be well applied.

Lord Cornwallis having already announced his intended return to Europe, in 1791, is making the beſt preparations for it. His lordſhip, by the lateſt accounts from Bengal, is winding up thoſe provident regulations which he meditated on the commencement of his government, ſuch as preventing monopolies, cutting off all perquiſites and preſents, and putting the army on the beſt poſſible ſcale of good diſcipline. His fame on his return will be the foundation of good government, not the precarious extenſion of empire.

Adminiſtration, having thus got timely notice, it is to be hoped, will look out for a proper ſucceſſor, one who will prefer the character of being good, before that of being rich; one who will do them credit, and preſerve to us a country which a laſt of peculation had nearly deprived us for ever.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) October* 17.

By late advices from Guadaloupe, we hear that every thing was then tolerably quiet in that iſland. The baron de Clugny, commander in chief, had, on application by the merchants and planters, ſided with the popular party, and readily wore the national cockade.—A very handſome addreſs was preſented by the inhabitants to him, and a ſuitable anſwer returned. —The other chiefs were alſo waited upon in a ſimilar manner, and who as cheerfully complied with the wiſhes of the people.—It was apprehended that ſome diſturbances would ſhortly ariſe between the inhabitants of the two chief towns of Baſſeterre and Point la Pitre. —It ſeems by the lateſt regulations in France, that the port of Baſſeterre is open to a free trade during nine months of the year, the Port of Point la Pitre only for three.—The inhabitants of Point Pitre thinking this revolution a good opportunity to be put on a footing of equality, have boldly claimed it.—Deputies were appointed mutually to adopt the buſineſs, the reſult is not, however, as yet known, but as our correſpondent tells us from every information he could obtain, it did ſeem to preſage the moſt temperate termination.

WORCESTER, *(Maſſachuſetts) December* 10.

The proprietors of the cotton manufactory, in this town, have lately erected buildings ſuitable for the purpoſe, and taken other meaſures to carry on the buſineſs extenſively.—A large quantity of fuſtians, jeans, and ſome pieces of corduroy, are now ready for ſale. Experiments have been made by purchaſers, of the wear of theſe clothes, and it is with pleaſure we can aſſure the public, that thoſe made in Worceſter will laſt, and retain their colour and beauty, nearly double the time of thoſe of the ſame fineneſs and price made in England.

A few weeks ſince, there was a piece of lawn made in Sutton, which was ſpun 28½ double ſkeins to the pound, nearly one half of it by a girl about 14 years old; there were 10½ yards of the cloth, three quarters and one nail wide, which weighed 13 ounces.

NEW-YORK, *December* 19.

We are ſtill in the dark as to the iſſue of the late commotions at Verſailles; and this uncertainty is further increaſed by the contradictory accounts of the origin of theſe commotions. If the king ſeriouſly meditated a deſign of quitting Verſailles and the national aſſembly in order to join his army, it is probable ſome ſyſtem was formed, and that, movements among the exiled princes may be the conſequence, of which it remains that accounts be received. If the whole affair aroſe from a bacchanalian faux pas, it may ſerve to ſuggeſt a uſeful hint to the national aſſembly, viz. to quicken their diligence in perfecting the new conſtitution, ſince there is no calculating the variableneſs of the popular opinion.

PRODIGIOUS STATUE.

In the place of Lewis XIV. in Paris is erected his equeſtrian ſtatue in bronze. The king is repreſented in the dreſs of a hero of antiquity, without ſaddle or ſpurs.

The ſtatue and horſe are twenty-two feet two inches high. The whole was caſt at once, by Balthaſar Keller, of Zurich in Switzerland. The deſigns were by Girardon. Fourſcore thouſand weight of metal was uſed in this work, which coſt two hundred thouſand crowns.

A trial was made by which it appeared that twenty perſons might ſit round a table in the belly of the horſe.

The pedeſtal upon which this horſe ſtands is thirty feet high, twenty-four long, and thirteen broad.

PITTSBURGH, *November* 28.

By Simon M'Grew, lately from Detroit, we are informed, that, while at that place, a veſſel had arrived with caſaques and ſtores for the garriſon, which is now making very ſtrong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it againſt force.

ſels, which is now making very ſtrong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it againſt force.

If a veſſel is encloſed with ice, which is practicable to make a way through, let a boat be taken a-head of the veſſel, and faſtened with a rope through the ring-bolt in the head of the boat, up to the head of the bow; then haſt the forepart of the boat up a little, ſo that it will have a bearing forward on this rope; then the ſtern of the boat to the head of the veſſel, and break away the ice about the bow of the veſſel, ſo as to let the ſtern of the boat ſink a little into the water, and about one third of the length of the boat from the ſtern, to have a bearing with the keel of the boat on the edge of the unbroken ice a-head: now load the boat with eight or ten barrels of ſalt, or other heavy lumber ſufficient, and let two men go into the boat, and rock it from ſide to ſide continually, at the ſame time have the neceſſary ſail ſet on board the veſſel, and the boat will break away with her keel, the ice, ſo as to admit a paſſage for the veſſel.

This method has been ſucceſsfully practiſed in divers inſtances, ſo as to bring veſſels through a body of ice which appeared otherways impracticable; and at the rate of three miles an hour, has cleared a paſſage out of creeks, and up creeks, through a body of ice which would bear, as my informant mentioned, a ſled and two horſes, to the admiration of ſome ſpectators.

The very awkward manner which ſome foreigners, who may be unpractiſed in navigating northern ſhores, have attempted to diſengage veſſels from amongſt ice in our river, has induced the writer of this, more particularly for their information, to communicate this ſimple method of breaking it for their benefit; the American navigators, being remarked for their activity and ingenuity, may not ſtand in need of any hints on this head.

B.

N. B. If this account is not ſufficiently intelligible, a hint through any paper will induce the writer to be more particular.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, October 10.

" Something of importance is thought to be now on the tapis, as the king has been more than uſually employed with his miniſter in the cabinet for ſome days paſt. Time only can develope it. Couriers are frequently paſſing from here into Italy.—Many reports are in circulation, but none that ſeem to carry an air of truth. All the garriſons in the kingdom are augmented—the frontiers well guarded, and a proper attention is ordered to the ſea coaſts, and the iſlands of Majorca, Minorca and Ivica."

Annapolis, Dec. 31.

On Saturday morning laſt, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the general aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned, the houſe of delegates to the firſt Monday in September, and the ſenate to the firſt Monday in November next, after having paſſed the following laws:—

1. An act, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as prevent a citizen from taking a ſeat in the legiſlature, or being an elector of the ſenate, without taking an oath to the ſupport of this government, paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight.

2. An act to open a road from or near Chriſtian Bower's mill on Big Pipe creek in Frederick county, by Ox Moor's mill, on Patapſco falls, to intereſect the great public road leading from Weſtminſter-town to Baltimore-town.

3. An act for the benefit of Barbara Hall.

4. An act for the relief of William Robertſon, of Montgomery and Robert Amos, junior, of Harford county.

5. An act for the preſervation of the breed of wild deer, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

6. An act to ratify certain articles in addition to, and amendment of, the conſtitution of the United States of America, propoſed by congreſs to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates.

7. An act to ſtreighten, amend, and repair the public road in Frederick county, leading toward Carliſle, in Pennſylvania.

8. An act to regulate the aſſize of bread.

9. An act for the relief of Sarah Hall, of Baltimore county.

10. An act for the benefit of Samuel Chaſe, of Baltimore-town.

11. An act to repeal all thoſe parts of an act of aſſembly, paſſed at February ſeſſion, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, entitled, An act to puniſh certain crimes and miſdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of vexatious ſuits, which make it neceſſary to take, repeat, and publiſh the oath therein mentioned.

12. An act to alter and amend that part of the public road leading from Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, to Leonard-town, in Saint-Mary's county, which lies between Allen's Freſh and Miles creek.

19. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh a market at the market-houſe in Cheſtertown, in Kent county, and for the regulation of the ſaid market.

20. An act to enable the juſtices of Queen-Anne's county court to aſſeſs a ſum of money on the ſaid county for the ſupport of an ideot, the child of Benjamin Bradburn, in the ſaid county.

21. An act to open a road from the great falls of Gunpowder at a place known by the name of Meſſenger's Ford, until it interſect the main road leading from Baltimore-town to York-town in Pennſylvania, at a place called Burches Old Field.

22. An act to aſcertain the mode of trial in certain caſes.

23. An act to incorporate George-town, in Montgomery county.

24. An act for the relief of certain foreigners who have ſettled within this ſtate, and for other purpoſes, ſupplemental to the act for naturaliſation.

25. An additional ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act for building a new court-houſe and gaol in Queen-Anne's county, and for other purpoſes.

26. An act to regulate the inſpection of tobacco.

27. An act to empower Anthony Addiſon and Overton Carr, of Prince-George's county, to ſell and diſpoſe of the perſonal property of Henry Addiſon Callis.

28. An act to authoriſe and empower the juſtices of Prince-George's county to aſſeſs and levy, on the inhabitants of ſaid county, the ſum of one hundred and fifty pounds current money, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

29. An act for the diviſion of Waſhington county, and for erecting a new one by the name of Allegany.

30. An act to carry into execution a reſolve of the congreſs of the United States reſpecting the ſafe-keeping of perſons committed under the authority of the United States to gaols of this ſtate.

31. An act for the benefit of St. Mary Anne's pariſh, in Cecil county.

32. An act to revive and aid certain proceedings in Queen-Anne's county court.

33. An act to enable the chancellor to direct a ſale of the real eſtate of John Mitchell late of Suſſex county, in the Delaware ſtate, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts.

34. An act for the relief of the ſecurities of John Ward Veazey, collector of the ſtate taxes for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, in Cecil county.

35. An act to reſtrain ſurveyors, to regulate certain proceedings in the land-office, and to compel the attendance of witneſſes on ſurveys under the authority of the chancery, general, and county courts.

36. An act for the building a court-houſe in Talbot county for the accommodation of the general court for the eaſtern ſhore, and the county of Talbot.

37. An act for the benefit of John Roſs, of Baltimore county.

38. An act to empower Thomas Worrell, ſon of Edward Worrell, late ſheriff and collector of Kent county, to complete the collections due and unpaid to his deceaſed father, for the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

39. An act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as require certain oaths to be taken by members of the general aſſembly and electors of the ſenate.

40. An act to alter the time of holding the court of appeals.

41. An act to revive and aid the proceedings in St. Mary's county court.

42. An act relating to writs of capias ad ſatisfaciendum.

43. An act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors confined in ſundry gaols in this ſtate.

44. An act for the more effectual puniſhment of criminals.

45. An act to amend and alter ſundry parts of an act of aſſembly, paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-two, entitled, An act for the more effectual paving the ſtreets of Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

46. An additional ſupplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for enlarging the powers of the high court of chancery.

47. An act reſpecting the debtors and creditors of this ſtate under the act to eſtabliſh funds to ſecure the payment of the ſtate debt within ſix years, and for the punctual payment of the annual intereſt thereon.

48. An act reſpecting the ſettlers on the reſerved land weſtward of Fort Cumberland.

49. An act to ſettle and pay the civil liſt, and other expences of civil government.

50. An act reſpecting the collectors of the public taxes from the firſt of January, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three.

51. An act to continue an act, entitled, An act concerning juriſdictions and writs of error.

52. An act to continue an act, entitled, An act declaring what foreign gold and ſilver coin ſhall be deemed the current money of this ſtate, paſſed November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-one.

53. An act to continue an act for ſupplying the public ſtocks in this province, and the ſupplementary acts thereto.

54. An act to continue an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual puniſhment of certain offenders, and for the taking from them the benefit of clergy, made at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the twenty-firſt day of April, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight.

55. An act to continue the acts of aſſembly therein mentioned.

56. An act to continue an act, entitled, An act to continue the acts of aſſembly therein mentioned, and for other purpoſes, paſſed November ſeſſion ſeventeen hundred and eighty-eight.

57. An act to continue an act, entitled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and to revive another act, entitled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

58. An act to continue an act, entitled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

59. An act to continue an act, entitled, An act to prevent diſabled and ſuperannuated ſlaves being ſet free, or the manumiſſion of ſlaves by any last will or teſtament, paſſed June ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and fifty-two.

EXTRACTS from LONDON PRINTS.

BRUSSELS, *October* 23.

The accounts tranſmitted from hence to England are ſhamefully exaggerated:—The *revolution* they ſpeak of is not only unknown here, but unlooked for alſo.—There are a few mal-contents, who ſeem anxious to introduce a firebrand from the *popular conflagration* at Liege, to this capital; but, depend upon it, no commotion has hitherto been excited to affect the Imperial authority in Brabant.

SURRENDER *of the Fortreſs of* BELGRADE.

The day before yeſterday arrived a courier from Vienna, with the important news of the capture of the fortreſs of Belgrade, which ſurrendered the 8th of this month, to the army commanded by field marſhal Laudohn, with all the artillery, conſiſting of 312 pieces of cannon, all the arms, military cheſts, and magazines. The garriſon, after being diſarmed, were conducted to Orſowa, from whence they will be free to retire into the territories of the grand ſeignior.

The emperor has, on this occaſion, ſent an order here to the cardinal archbiſhop, to celebrate high maſs, and to officiate in perſon.

Marſhal Laudohn has been complimented with the grand croſs of the order of St. Etienne. Counts Joſeph Colloredo and Wallis are raiſed to the rank of field marſhals. Prince Hohenloe, count Clairfayt, and Gen. Brown, are made commanders of the military order of Maria-Thereſa.

Thus have the Imperial armies in three weeks obtained five important victories, made themſelves maſters with little bloodſhed, of a fortreſs deemed almoſt impregnable, the key of European Turkey on the German frontiers, and reduced the provinces of Beſſarabia, Wallachia, Boſnia, and Servia; and there is not a ſtrong fortreſs, nor a powerful army to ſtop their progreſs to Conſtantinople. Perhaps, early in the next campaign, Laudohn may, at the gates of that capital, dictate peace; and the Porte may be compelled, by the ceſſion of its European territories, to purchaſe the ſafety of its Aſiatic empire. It were ſuperfluous to declaim on the danger which muſt ariſe to the ſyſtem of Europe from theſe events. The preſent is the moment, when its equilibrium is to be preſerved.—An interpoſition of the triple alliance in defence of Turkey, might obtain for England a port in the Archipelago, and a recovery of that Levant trade, once the ſource of ſo much opulence.—This meaſure, and the declaration of the independence of the Belgic provinces, with the appearance of an Engliſh or Dutch ſquadron in the Baltic, would effectually remedy the evil. Let it be remembered, that the liberties of Germany depend only on the vigour of the Pruſſian monarchy; and that the coheſion of that maſs, made up of diſcordant and hoſtile parts, is only preſerved by the fortuitous circumſtance of talent in its miniſters, or monarch.

LONDON, *October* 23.

A cauſe was not long ſince brought before lord Kenyon, at Guildhall, wherein an apothecary was plaintiff, to recover the amount of a bill, for the injuſtice of which demand the defendant's counſel appealed to the bill itſelf, and, upon being read, was found to run thus—"Mr. ———, debtor for the *cure* of his wife," whereas the defendant's wife actually *died* while under the plaintiff's care. This curious mode of cure not only raiſed a laugh at the doctor's expence, but loſt him the cauſe into the bargain.

A BASTILE RELIC.

An affecting letter from an Italian lady, a Madam Ladoux-Laſnoyes, who was imprisoned in the Baſtile, and condemned to death, September 26, 1669.

"My Dear Child,

"I have juſt received the ſentence of death, and I feel nothing grievous in it, but the fear, leſt in dying, the laſt ſtep, in reverberation will kill you. Death

From our Paris *Paſtboy* of Oct. 27, 1789.

This letter being found in the Baſtile, it is evident that it never again ſaw whom it was directed.

O deſpotiſm! infernal deſpotiſm!

This article is taken from authentic accounts of the Baſtile, lately printed in Paris in ſeveral volumes.

Oct. 27. A letter from Stockholm, dated Oct. 8, ſays, "Every thing remains quiet in Finland. A Ruſſian ſhip of the line, [illegible] was wrecked near Parkamaki laſt week. During the campaign in Finland, 110 of our officers have been killed or wounded. Our grand fleet remains at Carlſcrona, notwithſtanding which preparations of war continue the ſame."

*** *This Gazette, No.* 2142, *completes the Year with all our Cuſtomers; And*———

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will proſecute any perſon whatever who ſhall hereafter hunt within his incloſures on South river, or Beard's creek, without leave.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

December 23, 1789.

Prince-George's county, December 23, 1789.

WE, the ſubſcribers, give this public notice, that we are determined to proſecute all perſons, to the utmoſt rigour of the law, who may be found on our lands hunting with dog or gun, or hauling their ſeins at our landings, without having obtained leave.

CLEMENT HILL,
JOHN WARRING,
NATHANIEL C. WEEMS.

December 30, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber being anxious to ſettle the eſtate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, once more earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate upon bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwiſe he will be compelled to bring ſuit againſt them without reſpect to perſons, and all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated.

RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

John Fiſher,

BRUSH-MAKER,

From LANCASTER,

MOST reſpectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Baltimore, where he ſells, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their cuſtom——He likewiſe makes beſt ſhining BLACKING BALL, and has for ſale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Hiſtories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, Engliſh and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Habermann's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechiſms, Reformed Ditto, Robinſon Cruſoe, Spelling-Books and Pſalters.

Alſo, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the ſame place, where all ſorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—alſo, beſt writing and wrapping paper, paſteboards of different kinds, Lancaſter rappee ſnuff, beſt quality; cowſkin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

☞ The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleaſed to inſert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble ſervant,

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, December 30, 1789.

A Negro Carpenter,
And several Negro Women and Children.

M. I. STONE, } Executors of Thomas
G. R. BROWN. } Sim, Esquire.

Depreciation Certificate,

No. 2668 [illegible] £. 89 15 8.

August 17th, 17[illegible] and intereſt from the date above; and I am ready to pay and receive the certificate.

I WILLIAM M'NEAL, forewarn all perſons from receiving any intereſt of my depreciation certificate marked No. 2668, for the ſum of £. 89 15 8, and intereſt from the date above; and I am ready to pay the ſum that I received, which was nine pounds, and legal intereſt from the date that I received the ſame, and the ſaid certificate left with colonel Tootell, deceaſed.

Signed by 2 WILLIAM M'NEAL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners of negro WILL committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, (and heretofore advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette) that unleſs they apply, pay charges, and take him away on or before the 28th day of December, inſtant, that he will on that day be ſold at public vendue, at Leonard-town, for ready caſh, to pay his priſon fees, &c. by

2 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St Mary's county, December 8, 1789.

Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a ſuit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.

2 HUGH COX.

Baltimore, December 19, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 1ſt day of March next is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of Mr. DAVID EVANS of Baltimore-town, to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the truſtee, that the ſeveral claims againſt the ſaid David Evans may, on that day, be liquidated and adjuſted.

2 JOHN GRIFFITH, Truſtee.

BROKE gaol on the night of the 6th inſtant, a certain WILLIAM HARTLY, committed to my cuſtody for ſtealing; he had on an old ſtriped coat patched under the ſleeves, a blue mixed country cloth waiſtcoat, nankeen breeches, and old ſhoes and ſtockings; he alſo carried away with him a piece of new canvaſs, ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven yards; he is about five feet five or ſix inches high, and has a blemiſh in one of his eyes. Whoever takes up and brings the ſaid Hartly to the gaol of this county, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

2 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, December 8, 1789.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of James Simpſon, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated, that proviſion may be made, if aſſets remain in the hands of the ſubſcribers, for payment thereof, to

2

CATHARINE SIMPSON, Adminiſtratrix.
THOMAS SIMPSON, Adminiſtrator.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, the hoof of the [illegible] hind foot ſplit, with a knot juſt above it. Any perſon returning the above deſcribed horſe, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

2 REBECCA HALL.

December 22, 1789.

THERE are at the ſubſcriber's plantation, at the Head of Severn, the following ſtray CATTLE: a pied or red and white HEIFER, both ears cropped, and about three years old; alſo a ſmall HEIFER, about three ears old, both ears cropped, and has a ſmall [illegible] in one of her ears; and a red HEIFER, about two years old, unmarked, and without horns. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

2 REZIN HAMMOND.

CAME on the plantation of LANCELOT WARFIELD, near the Head of Severn, a large brindle BULL, with ſome marks of white about him; he appears to have both years cropped, and one of his horns part broke off. The owner is deſired to come [illegible] property, pay charges, and take him away.

[illegible] 2, 1789.

On the application of the creditors of James Hunt of Queen-Anne's county, the 8th day of September is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of ſaid James Hunt to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the truſtee, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted; due notice of which is published in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-papers, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen-Anne's.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Cur. Cur.

1

Port-Tobacco, November 22, 1789.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to make payment before the 25th of April, 1788, and thoſe who are deficient will make payments without delay—To render this the more convenient, [illegible] wheat, corn and pork, at the market price, or credit in my ſtore in Port-Tobacco, will be taken. The ſubſcriber intreats that due attention may be paid to this information, for no further indulgence will be given.

6w G. R. BROWN.

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Prince-George's county, laſt winter, a ſmall red COW, with a ſtreak of white on her tail, appears to be about ſix years old, marked with a crop, ſlit and under bit, in the left ear, and an under bit in the right ear. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NATHANIEL CRAUFURD.

December 3, 1789. 2X

To be SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 11th day of January next, on the premiſes, if fair if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of LAND whereon the late Mr. Thomas Ireland lived, lying near Hall's creek, in Calvert county, containing about 113 acres; on the premiſes is a good dwelling houſe, kitchen and other out-houſes—the land is well adapted for planting. A good title will be given, and the terms made known at the day of ſale. A parcel of negroes will alſo be ſold at the ſame time, place and terms.

DAVID LOCK WEEMS, }
DANIEL KENT, } Executors.

Thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known on the day of ſale.

Calvert county, December 8, 1789. 2X

Annap lis, December 14, 1789.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as runaways, the 9th inſtant, two negro men, who call themſelves GEORGE ORKER and JAMES ORKER; they are nearly of a height, about five feet nine inches, and ſay they are brothers, and that they are freemen—that they came from the eaſtern ſhore in a ſmall boat, and, by a gale of wind, were drove on ſhore near about the mouth of Magothy river. Their maſters, if any, are deſired to pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe, in one month from the date, they will be ſold for their priſon fees.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

3X

Anne-Arundel county, December 11, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CONNOWAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all who have claims are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled by

3X MARGARET CONNOWAY, Adminiſtratrix.

THE ſubſcribers give this public notice, that they intend to petition the aſſembly, during their preſent ſeſſion, for the reſtoration of a tract of LAND ſituate in Frederick county, called BLACK ACRE, formerly the property of William Black, Eſquire, of London, merchant, which the ſubſcribers conſider themſelves entitled to, as heir of the ſaid William Black, and which land has been ſold, as the ſubſcribers apprehend, improperly, by the late intendant of the revenue. STEPHEN WEST and WIFE

7

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good ſoil; alſo, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapſco river—Both theſe tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the reſt in woods; the ſoil equal to any in thoſe parts; both well watered. Likewiſe two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Eaſy and reaſonable titles will be given to the purchaſers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November [illegible] 1789.

For CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE, DEPRECIATION, FINAL SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATES and INDENTS.

Thoſe who want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

1f 29 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh. Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 1f J. W.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in the City of the Church Circle, and the Streets called Tabernacle-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, at

3f JAMES STRUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.